FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1836. [NO. 976.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

More New BOOKS.

A variety of NEW BOOKS, among which are, Rienzi, by Bulwer; One in a Thousand, or the days of Henry 4th, by James; Medical and School Books, &c, just received.

E. J. HALE.

February 11, 1836

Notice.

IN consequence of the late destructive Fire in New York, CHURCHILL, SOUTHMAYD & Co, have removed to the spacious building No. 92 Broadway, between Wall and Pine streets, opposite Trinity Church, formerly occupied by Halbrook & Arnold as a Furniture Ware House, and in the immediate vicinity of the City Hotel, Exchange Hotel in Broad street, and the Atlantic Hotel. They will be prepared early in the approaching Season, to offer their friends on liberal terms an entire new stock of STAPLE & FANCY

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM G. NOBLE.

Salisbury, N. C., January 30, 1836. 75 3t.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & Co.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 306 *Pearl Street, N. York.*

THE late calamitous fire having destroyed our whole Stock of
CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN-WARE.
We have taken the above spacious Warehouse, and offer for sale a most splendid assortment in the line, selected by one of the firm in England, for that purpose, comprising many new styles of Goods, got up expressly for our trade. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

T. J. BARROW & Co.
306 Pearl Street.
New York, Jan. 26, 1836. 75w9

$20 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Saturday night last, ELI LYMEBERRY and LAUCHLIN KELLY. Lymeberry is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, fair complexion. Kelly is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, and down look. The above reward will be given for their delivery at the Jail of Cumberland County, or $10 for either.

NEILL JOHNSON. *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb 10, 1836 75tf

Yellow Planting Potatoes.

75 Barrels large Yellow Planting POTATOES, Just received and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.
Foot of Hay Mount.
February 8, 1836. 75tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JOHNSON & CARPENTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with Peter P. Johnson, who continues the business at the same Stand, as he is authorised to receive the same; and all those having claims against the firm, are requested to present them to either of the Subscribers.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
A. W. CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, Feb 9th, 1836. 75tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb 4th. 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWELL, *M. D.*,
Prof of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*
Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing affections of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THREE first rate Harness HORSES,
Apply to R. W. KING.
February 10, 1836. 75x2

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

HALLOCK & BATES,
No. 234, *Pearl St. New York,*

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of southern Dealers, to their stock of GOODS, now receiving for their Spring sales; they have materially increased their Stock of French silk Goods and Fancy Articles, as also the various kinds of Muslins and Swiss Goods, Collars, Capes &c &c. which together with their extensive stock of Staple, Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, comprises an assortment probably equal to any ever offered in the city. The utmost exertions will be made to give in all respects, entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a share of their trade.
New York, January 26 74-2m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his business in this place during the present season, earnestly requests all those indebted to him, by note or account, prior to 1st January last, to call and settle the same, as no longer indulgence can be given.

LEWIS BROWN.
Fayetteville, Feb. 2d. 74 6w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, Stories of the Sea, by Captain Marryatt; The Partizan; Kate Bouviere; the American in England, Random Shots; Contraband Discarded; The Reformers; Paul Ulric; Holland's and Crockett's Lives of Van Buren; Young Wife's Book; Noble Deeds of Women; Youth's own book; Marcus Aurelius; Manual of Peace; Great Teacher; Man of Faith; Halleck's Poems; Drake's do.; Ellet's do.; Poetry of Life; Beauties of Irving; Lady of the Manor; Key Stone; The South West, by a Yankee.

Also, Thomas's Coke; Eberle's Practice; Eberle on Children; Dewees on Children; Ellis's Formulary; Eaton's Botany; Brown's Bible Dictionary; Parlour Letter Writer; Homer's Iliad; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS; Bibles; Village Hymn Books; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
January 28, 1836.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Having been satisfactorily engaged for twelve months in attending to a PRIVATE
BOARDING HOUSE,
Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House and Stables are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.
Fayetteville, January 22, 1836 73 6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.
Fayetteville, January 27 73tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above Reward will be paid to any person, for the apprehension of my negro man AARON, or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him. Aaron is about 38 years old, light complected, about 5 feet 6 inches high; his front teeth are very white and sound. He has a slight defect in his right hip, which may be perceived from his walking. He has on, probably, a blue coat and snuff-colored homespun pantaloons, with a wide brimmed fur or felt hat. He ran away the 25th of October last, has a wife at John Hadley's in Chatham, about 15 miles North-west of Pittsborough. He formerly belonged to Peter Perry, of said county, and is well acquainted on the Cape Fear River, as far down as Fayetteville, having worked on the river as a boat hand. I think it likely he will attempt to pass as a free man, and may probably have procured a free pass, or a pass from some person permitting him to hire himself to any one who will employ him. Aaron may attempt to reach Wilmington, and make his escape on board of some vessel. I understand he calls himself Aaron Perry.

WOODSON LEA.
Pittsborough, Dec 7 68tf

CIRCULAR.

THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, respectfully address the following Circular to the Merchants of the United States, who trade with this city:

You are aware that on the night of the 16th of December last, an unprecedented Conflagration destroyed an important portion of our city between Wall and Broad streets, embracing the Stores of many wealthy and enterprising Merchants.

Lest an apprehension should prevail that this loss may render our merchants unable to furnish the usual amount and variety of merchandize heretofore exhibited in this market, the Board of Trade have much satisfaction in giving the assurance that the Merchants whose stores were destroyed, have removed to others, and are prepared from fresh importations to continue their business with their usual assortments.

The Board of Trade therefore deem it proper to give this public assurance that none need postpone their usual time of visiting the city, confident that they will find the market as well supplied as usual, and their correspondents equally able to supply their demands.

By order of the Board.
HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, *President.*
JOHN ELY, *Recording Secretary.*
New York, Jan. 16, 1836. 73 6w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER. The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col. Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.
Duplin County, Sept. 10, 1835. 54tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany
Framed Looking Glasses,
Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and
FANCY CHAIRS,
A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made
CABINET FURNITURE,
Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.
December 30. 65tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,
Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,
Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN
Fayetteville, Jan 6, 1835

New Crop Molasses.

Just received by Steamer John Walker.
ONE hundred and Twenty Hhds. prime new crop retailing Molasses
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73 tf

PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

2 Shares Lafayette Hotel Stock.
5 do. Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road do.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.
Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.
P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

Public Notice is hereby Given,

That books will be opened to receive subscriptions for Stock in the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company on the 1st of February 1836, and continue open for sixty days, at the following places and under the direction of the following persons:—

Town of Halifax—A. Joyner, James Halliday, B. F. Moore, Joseph L. Simmons and S. Whitaker, or any three of them

Jackson, Northampton County—Joseph J. Exum, Eldred J. Peebles, Mat Calvert, Jno. White, and S. J. Spruill, or any three of them.

Warrenton—James Somervell, Wm. K. Kearney, Daniel Turner, Peter R. Davis, Edward Hall, Thomas J. Judkins, Wm. Plummer and Benj. E. Cook, or any three of them.

Louisburg—James Farrier, Willie Perry, Henry G. Williams, Robert Shaw and Alexander McKnight, or any three of them

Nashville—Willis Boddie, Henry Blount, Doct. John Arrington, Wm. Burt and James S. Battle, or any three of them.

Smithfield—Samuel Gully, David Thompson, Bythal Bryan, Thomas Rice and Ransom Saunders, or any three of them.

Oxford—Russel Kingsbury, Wm. A. Maddox, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Nat. Robards, and S. K. Sneed, or any three of them.

Hillsborough—Cadwallader Jones, Jas. Webb, James Smith, Wm. E. Anderson and Harrison Parker, or any three of them.

Haywood—Richard C. Cotton, Nathan A. Stedman, John S. Guthrie, Hugh McQueen and A. A. B. Stith, or any three of them.

Raleigh—James Iredell, Wm. Boles, Charles Hinton, Wesley Jones and W. R. Gales, or any three of them

Fayetteville—Hugh Campbell, sen. John Huske, James Seawell, David McNeill, and Joshua W. Cochran, or any three of them.

Wilmington—Aaron Lazarus, Archibald McRae, Wm. P. Hort, James Green and Daniel Sherwood, or any three of them.

Greensborough—John M. Morehead, John M. Dick, Jesse McCuiston, Robert Moderwell and James McNairy, or any three of them.

Caswell—John C. Washington, Watson Wilcox, Dr. William Holland, Craven Hitts and Charles Westbrook, or any three of them.

Newbern—John Sneed, Samuel Simpson, John M. Roberts, Robert Primrose and John G. Kinsey or any three of them.

Washington—Eli Hoyt, Joshua Taylor, James Ellison N. J. Oliver and John Myers, or any three of them.

Greenville—Wm. Bernard, W. Hennyhan, John Norcote, R. J. Blount and Wm. Clark, or any three of them.

Washington—Lawrence Cherry, D. W. Bagby, Wm. Watts, E. W. Smithwick and Asa Biggs, or any three of them.

Plymouth—John S. Bryan, Benj. Maitland, J. C. Norcum, John B. Beasly and Wm. Douglas, or any three of them.

Windsor—James L. Bryan, Jonathan S. Taylor, William Watson, Joseph Roulhac, Edward Hardy or any three of them

Murfreesborough—John H. Wheeler, John W. Southall, Louis M. Cooper, Isaac Pipkin and H. M. Banks, or any three of them.

Milton—Samuel Watkins, John Wilson, John T. Garland, Stephen Dodson and Willie Jones, or any three of them

Tarborough—John W. Cotton, Henry T. Clark, Michael Hearn, Henry Austin and Charles G. Hunter or any three of them

At the expiration of the sixty days aforesaid, the Commissioners at the respective places mentioned will send their lists of Stock taken, to the Commissioners at Halifax.

January 19, 1836. 73 6w.

Irish Potatoes.

JUST received per Steamer Jno. Walker, and for sale by the Subscribers,
180 Barrels (yellow) seed Potatoes.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
January 27th, 1836. 73 tf.

TOBACCO.

20 BOXES TOBACCO, (Fitzgerald Brand, Pittsylvania, Va.) a good article. For sale by A. KIMBALL.

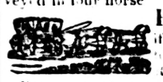
PRIVATE SALE.
By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,
40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguna do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Brown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.
January 6, 1836

CHANGE OF THE HOUR OF STARTING ON THE
Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that Sixty Miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will, (from and after Wednesday next, 30th December,) leave the Lower end of the Road, near the Market House daily at 7 1-2, and the Depot at 8 o'clock, A. M. precisely, when the bell at the Depot will be rung to announce the departure of the train; and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C. arriving in time for the Southern Stages via Raleigh, &c

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 28, 1835 70 9t

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
Court of Pleasand Quarter Sessions,
December Term, 1835

John R. Donaldson, vs. Joshua R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E. W. Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joshua R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six succes sive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(72 6w.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clk*

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, in great variety, and for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,
Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.
Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Since the restoration of the public mind to a calmer tone in relation to our affairs with France, the official editor has tuned his organ to a new ditty, on the old subject of the Bank; in doing which he seems disposed to get up a fit of horrors about the Ten Million Bank, that died in the fullness of time, in 1811, full of reputation and ready money. Our modern politicians, who make war for "the spoils" only, seem to be haunted by the dreadful idea that fate has a hard blow in reserve; that at the end of this comedy of errors a justice more than poetical will be done; and that some of the choicest spirits of the corps may, on the 4th of March next, be fain (horrible thought!) to get a livelihood by more laborious means than serving in the party militant. Shakspeare has said, "all the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players—they have their exits and their entrances." We have no doubt that the grand exit and entrance to be perpetrated at the Ides of March, in 1837, are very affecting circumstances to the imagination of our neighbor of the Globe; and, as we had occasion of late to turn his attention to the beauties and precision of the French language, we hope he will bear with us if we point out to him another curious illustration of the resemblance between dramatic and real life, out of the first scene in Midas, where the Kitchen cabinet of Olympus are offering incense to Jupiter, in the following chorus:

"Jove in his chair — When he shakes,
Of the sky Lord Mayor, — Earth quakes,
With his nods, — When he speaks,
Men and Gods — Hell squeaks,
Keeps in awe. — The GLOBE is but his taw."

We have no doubt, when the real scene closes, we shall all unite in laughing at the preposterous extravagance of the performance, excepting always, our Neighbor & Co. who live by these *pretenda* heroics. It is to avert the final dropping of the curtain, we believe, that all this excitement has been attempted to be produced, first against the French, and now against the Bank; for nothing is more clear to us, than that its authors are by no means certain as to the degree of influence they may possess, whoever may succeed to the present incumbent. It is now discovered that the United States Bank, after receiving its death-stroke from the Thunderer, has suddenly resuscitated in great force, and after corrupting all the honest men, leaving the others in their native purity, has purchased the popular branch of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and contracted for the Senate, with the further intention of purchasing the Legislatures of the other twenty-three States, together with the present Congress at its next session! How much it has given to the King and the British ministers, for preventing the French and American People, who have the justest cause for being friends, from going to war, we are not yet informed, but expect soon to be. This, however, we are told: that the monster is gradually enfolding us in its gripe, and that we are destined to the doleful fate of Laocoon and his children. But a few days ago, we saw a list of names of Pennsylvania Senators published in the Globe *in terrorem*, plainly intimating, amidst menaces, that they were the men with whom the Bank would tamper.—Will those independent Senators, we wonder, endure this? Are the heads of the yeomanry of our country to be vilified in the mass with impunity? How long is this insolence to be directed against the men most entitled to the veneration and confidence of the People?

To give currency to the charge with its deluded readers, the Official comes forward with another, that the old Ten Million Bank (of the U. States) actually corrupted *the New York Legislature* for a similar purpose, and upon a similar occasion. But we extract from the Globe of Saturday, the very words of the charge:

"When the first Bank of the United States failed in the renewal of its charter in 1811, it applied to the Legislature of New York for a partial re-establishment, under a new name. Its capital was then ten millions, and it only asked to be rechartered with six millions. For that amount, which is only the sixth part of what the Bank now demands from Pennsylvania, heavy bribes to members are known to have been given. A celebrated instance, well known, from a scene that afterwards took place in the New York Legislature, occurred, in which the man bribed was a traitor to his bribed associates. The New York papers can certainly give the particulars, but the main facts seem to be, that twenty thousand dollars was given to one, to be divided between himself and three others, making five thousand dollars to each; but the holder of the stakes took two shares to himself, and left the fourth without anything. These reminiscences are important at the present time, and cannot be too carefully brought to public view, and impressed upon public attention."

We are referred, the reader will observe, to the New York papers for the particulars of this charge of corruption against the old United States Bank. As there is hardly an administration paper in that city which had an existence in 1811, we shall not wait for a re-echo of the Globe's assertion. We shall tell our own story of the affair, as we understand it. We were of that period, and were so struck with the affair, that we preserve a tolerably distinct recollection of the circumstances of a transaction pre-eminent in the unlawful combinations among the politicians of that region, and the success of which has done much to produce that unexampled combination of astute men, who, under the well-known designation of the Albany Regency, have brought the whole State within their fangs, glorying in the name of Spoilers. We now proceed to a refutation of the calumny of the Official paper against the old Bank.

Upon the expiration of the charter of the Ten million bank in 1811, the stockholders solicited an act of incorporation from the State of New York with a capital of six millions of dollars. Col. Robert Troup, a well known Officer of the Revolutionary war, was, on account of the great estimation in which he was held, sent with instructions to attend to the passage of the bill. These instructions were to pay to the State, *in cash*, as soon as the act was passed, five hundred thousand dollars as a bonus. The proposition was very popular, and the act would have passed without perhaps a dissentient voice, but for the machinations of a set of political personages, who brought forward a counter-project, asking for a charter for *the Bank of America* with a capital of six millions of dollars, and offering a bonus of six hundred thousand dollars, payable on time, *without interest*. Colonel Troup told the committee that he perceived that there was a combination of bad character against him, and that it was evident, upon calculation, that five hundred thousand dollars in ready money would produce a larger bonus to the State, than six hundred thousand dollars upon credit; but that his instructions did not permit him to offer any thing more. Finding his hopes of success daily diminishing, he withdrew his proposition, and returned to the city of New York, and this was *the only and the last effort the stockholders made to have their funds re-chartered.* Every New Yorker knows that this simple narrative is correct. Let the Senators of Pennsylvania then look at the bold assertion of the Globe, and not fear that the world will attach corruption to them when charged from that source.

"When the first Bank of the U. S. failed in the renewal of its charter in 1811, it applied to the Legislature of New York for a partial re-establishment under a new name. Its capital was then Ten millions, and it only asked to be re-chartered with Six millions. For that amount, which is only one-sixth part of what the Bank now demands from Pennsylvania, *heavy bribes to members are known to have been given.*"

Heavy bribes indeed! Some of the principal actors in that scene are dead, and we are unwilling to disturb their memory. Why should any one wantonly do so? Have they not left friends behind them? We, at any rate, shall respect their feelings. But, in order to shew how the official editor has perverted the case, will venture to open up the transaction so much further, as to say, that, when the proposition of the stockholders of the old United States Bank was withdrawn, the political combination which we have spoken of consumated their act: *they* obtained a charter, including the *bonus* of $600,000 on credit. The denouement of this curious affair only took place at the session of the succeeding Legislature, when, by a piece of legerdemain, the charter of the Bank of America was *amended* by reducing the capital, and *releasing it from five hundred thousand dollars of the bonus of six hundred thousand dollars.* Then the trick was seen through. In the end, impeachments were got up, with committees with power to send for persons and papers. It was notorious at the time that the Cashier of the Bank of America, who was subpœnaed before the Legislative Committee, made no secret of declaring that near three hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the Bank had been secretly taken by its managers to bribe the members of the Legislature who voted for the charter, and subsequently for its amendment. This was a party movement altogether. The old Bank of the United States had no more to do with it than the present Bank had. The official editor, before he ventured to utter what might turn out to be a calumny, ought to have sought for correct information. There are gentlemen enough now in the city of his own party, able, and it may be willing, to have furnished him with it.

FROM THE GLOBE.

"CALHOUN cries out against corruption; WHITE exclaims against official patronage and faction; BELL denounces bargaining; and yet the first took his original start to attain the Presidency by pouring out the Treasury in Rip Rap contracts, and on *all* the highways and byways of the country, and *now proposes a system of purchases by giving the revenue collected by the General Government to the State Legislatures, to dispose of it as the Roman General bought the purple by distributing the public money among the Prætorian bands.*"

REMARKS BY THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

The best commentary we can offer on the last part of the foregoing paragraph, which we have put in italics, in order to draw the attention of the reader particularly to it, is the following extract from General Jackson's message in 1829:

"It appears to me that *the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the surplus revenue would be its apportionment among the several States, according to their ratio of representation.*"

Administration wit.—A bad pun is said to be better than an indifferent one. In that view of its merit, the following is pretty good:

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN SENTINEL.

THE MEDIATION.

Says Richard to Thomas, "Can your wit solve me soon,
Why old England sends hither the ship PANTALOON?"
Quick Thomas in answer—"Its very name teaches:
The errand was only—*to repair our breaches.*"

Cotton.—It is stated in the Globe that the exportation of cotton from the United States during the fiscal year 1835, amounted to 370,194,184 lbs. valued at $61,435,746. The increase of this important branch of our agriculture has been astonishing. In 1792 the amount exported was only 138,138 lbs. valued at $32,000. The next year it was 487,600 lbs. valued at $107,272; and the next year 1,601,760 lbs. valued at $320,352. During the three years ending with 1804, the amount exported averaged 35,600,000 lbs. per annum, valued at $6,900,000. During the three years ending with 1824, the amount exported averaged 153,500,000 lbs. per annum, valued at $22 100,000. During the three years ending with 1834, the average annual amount exported was 344,000,000 lbs. valued at $39,100,000. In 1835, as stated above, there were exported 370,435,746 lbs. valued at $61,435,746. Comparing the amount exported in 1792 with that of 1835 the proportion is about as 1 to 2900. And yet, so great has been the increase of demand, that the value per pound has only decreased from 23 cents to a fraction less than 17 cents.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Louisville, (Ky.) Jan. 8.

On the 25th ult. Dr. Lewis Sanders, of Smithland, Ky., was shot dead in that place by a young man of the name of Aston. Aston awaits his trial at the next March term of the Livingston Circuit Court. On the same day a rencontre took place between Mr. Burton Beasley and Mr. Thomas Crouch, both of Livingston county, in which the latter was immediately killed. *Journal.*

A Swindler among the Shakers.—The following, from the Zanesville (Ohio) Gazette, presents the industrious and frugal, though fanatical Shakers in a new and disagreeable light:

"Nathan Sharp, the great head of the Shaker establishment, near Lebanon, has taken one of the sisters to wife, and pocketing a large sum of money, (some say $100,000,) has put out, leaving the brothers and sisters buzzing about like a swarm of bees which have lost their queen. Poor fellows! they have found the truth of Burns's remark, 'mankind are unco weak, and little to be trusted.'

FOREIGN.

New York. Feb. 10.

LATE AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The England, packet of 1st January, from Liverpool, brings us papers of 31st Dec'r from London.

The King of France's Speech, on meeting the Chambers on 29th December, will be found below. It announces his acceptance of the *offered mediation of England.* So that now we consider every obstacle removed.

The *Independence* packet, which carried out the Message, reached Liverpool in 19 days. The mssage is published at length in the London papers of 30th December—21 days after it left this city. We give the views taken of it by several London papers.

There is nothing of European news. The Municipal elections are taking place in England under the new law, and almost universally resulting in ousting the *Tories*, who have been so long intrenched in city and borough corporations.

The Times of 31st December, considers the Message "the ablest among able papers," and says:

Had there remained any change to be wrought in the opinions of the people of this country in favor of the United States, or had there been any thing wanting to satisfy us as to the justice of the American quarrel, the Message would have abundantly supplied such desiderata by its clear and forcible, but calm, temperate, and frank exposition, of the causes in which the dispute with France originated, and of those which, on the part of that Government, have hitherto obstructed its adjustment.

After giving an analysis of this part of the Message, the Times thus concludes:

It is possible, though we think not very probable, that some strong measure may be proposed in America in consequence of Mr. Barton's communications; but we place a solid reliance on the steadiness and temper of the Congress, and we trust that no final step will be adopted until after the receipt at Washington, of the official answer of the French Government to this fair and manly explanation of the causes of this—on one side—superfluous, and foolish quarrel.

The mediation of England, which has been accepted by France, and which, it appears from the speech of the King of France, has been offered also to the United States, seems to us to afford a pretext for very unnecessary delay on a very plain question; unless, indeed, it be an ingenious expedient, originating in a suggestion of French diplomacy, for the purpose of enabling Louis Phillippe to evade any comment on the matter in issue till he had seen the American message. If so, it was extremely kind in Lord Palmerston to oblige the adroit Monarch with this little harmless scheme for saying nothing where saying almost anything might have been mischievous.

From the calm and dispassionate tone of that portion of the Message which relates to the dispute with France, we are confirmed in the opinion we have before expressed that the affair will be amicably and speedily arranged—almost, as it appears to us, without further occasion for the good offices of this country with either party.—[*Globe of 30th.*]

PARIS, 29th December.

Opening of the Session of the Chambers.—At 1 o'clock the King left the Tuileries in a close carriage, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the Prince de Joinville, to proceed to the Chamber of Deputies. The carriage was escorted by a detachment of the cavalry of the National Guard, and followed by several other royal carriages containing the officers of the household. The cortege proceeded by the quays of the Tuileries, the bridge of La Concorde, and the Rue de Bourgogne. The arrangements in the interior of the Palais Bourbon were the same as on former occasions. Three seats were placed near the throne for the Duke of Orleans, the Duke de Nemours, and the Prince de Joinville, and a gallery in front was prepared for the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family. The King wore the uniform of the National Guard.—The Duke de Nemours was seated on the right, the Prince de Joinville on the left; the seat of the Duke of Orleans remained unoccupied. The Ministers, the Marshals, and a deputation of the Council of State, took the places reserved for them around the throne. On His Majesty's entrance the whole assembly rose, and the hall resounded for several minutes with shouts of "Vive le Roi." His Majesty bowed, sat down, and turning to the Peers and Deputies, said, "Messieurs, asseyez vous."—He then delivered in a firm voice the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Chambers of Peers and Deputies,—In seeing you once more assembled around me, I am happy to be able to congratulate myself and you on the situation of our country. Its prosperity increases daily; its internal tranquility seems to be henceforth beyond the reach of attack, and secures its power abroad.

"The measures which you adopted in your last session have attained the object which we proposed in concert with each other; they have consolidated public order and the institutions of the country.

"I have been deeply affected by the sentiments evinced by the nation for my family and myself when, at a moment which it is painful to remember, Providence thought fit to preserve my life, which is forever devoted to the service of my country.

"An expedition undertaken for the security of our African possessions has been carried on and brought to a close in such a manner as became the honor of France. I have seen with emotion the eldest of my race partaking the fatigues and dangers of our brave soldiers.

"I have reason to congratulate myself on the state of our relations with the European Powers. Our intimate union with Great Britain becomes daily more close, and every thing inspires me with confidence that the peace which we enjoy will not be interrupted.

"My Government has continued, on the Spanish frontier, to take such measures as were best fitted for the faithful accomplishment of the clauses of the treaty of the 28th of April, 1834. I entertain the most ardent wishes for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and for the consolidation of the throne of Queen Isabella II.

"I regret that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, with the United States of America, should not yet have received its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me and to the United States his friendly mediation. I have accepted it; and you will share in my desire that this difference should terminate in a manner equally honorable to two great nations.

"The state of the finances is satisfactory. The public revenue increases by the sole effect of the general prosperity. The laws of finance will be presented in a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

"The laws which have already been announced, or presented to you, will also be submitted to your examination, as well as those which were reserved for the deliberations of the present session.

"I trust, gentlemen, that the moment is come for France to gather the fruits of her prudence and her courage. Enlightened by the past, let us profit by experience so dearly acquired: let us apply ourselves to calm the passions, to perfect our laws, to protect, by judicious measures, all the interests of a nation, which, after so many storms, presents to the civilized world the salutary example of a noble moderation—the sole pledge of durable success. The care of its repose, of its liberty, of its grandeur, is my first duty; its happiness will be my dearest recompense."

From the Journal de Paris.

The King had scarcely ceased to speak, when the liveliest acclamations again burst from all parts of the Chamber.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Dec. 30.

The sales on Thursday last were 3000 bags, Saturday 3 to 4000, Monday 7000, Tuesday 3000, and to-day 8 to 10,000—of which 500 Egyptain, and 1000 American on speculation.

The demand since last week has been very good—to day in particular. In prices, an advance has taken place of ⅛d per lb. in American, and ¼ to ⅜d per lb. in Egyptain. The week's import is 11,023 bags.

TEXAS.

Extract of a letter from one of the Officers of the Battalion of Georgia Volunteers in Texas, to the Editors, dated,

CAMP FANIN, *Mouth of the Brazos,* January 17, 1836.

"We shall leave in the course of three days for Copano, where we will rendezvous and join all the volunteers now in Texas, then march against Matamoras, an inland town on the Rio Grande, about forty miles from its mouth. This place has about 12,000 inhabitants, and is considered an important military post for the people of Texas, and all important that they should possess it: the receipts of the custom house alone amount to $100,000 per month.

"There will be a meeting at this place to-day, called for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people in regard to a Declaration of Independence; but there is no sort of doubt which way they intend following; for, from what I can see and hear, they are almost unanimous in favor of a declaration. At present there are two parties here, one headed by the present governor. This party is warmly in favor of an open declaration of independence. The other is headed by a set of land speculators, who have made large speculations or purchases from the government of Coahuila and Texas, contrary to law. They are opposed to a declaration, knowing that so soon as that is done their claims will be properly adjudicated, found illegal, and of course prevent them from owning, by fraudulent transactions with the government, all the best land in the whole of Texas. The election comes on the 1st February, for delegates to a convention to meet on the 1st March, clothed with plenary powers to publish a declaration or not. The land party are using every effort in their power to defeat the election of the declaration ticket. I have no kind of doubt but that their efforts will prove unavailing; but should they succeed, every volunteer will lay down his arms and march straight back to the United States. The Texians are fighting now for the constitution of 1824, and should they be successful in re-establishing it, they will be subject to continual revolutions, such as at present agitates the country, and may be eternally engaged in civil war. I am of opinion that it will be as easy for the people to establish and maintain their independence, as it will be to re-establish the constitution of 1824.

"The battle of San Antonio relieved Texas of all its foes, but how long this will be the case I am unable to say. Various reports are in circulation about the forces that are marching against us. Some think the war to be at an end, and that in order to bring them into terms, we must act on the offensive, and in our turn invade and attack them. The town of Matamoras lies out of our limits, but only the River divides us. It is our intention to make the enemy pay the expenses of the war, if we can succeed in capturing a sufficiency of their public property to do so.

"We (the Georgia Battalion) will be led by Col. Fannin, with whom I presume you are acquainted. He is a Georgian, and one in whom we believe as strong as aquafortis. He is decidedly the most capable man in the army of Texas, and I predict in a short time he will be at the head of the whole army—in fact he deserves the command even now, and ought to have it; and were the office vacant at this time, I am almost certain he could get it. Since the commencement of hostilities, he has been the most active and efficient man they have had, and has done more for the people than all the other commanders put together."

FROM PEPY'S DIARY.

Ladies Amusements in 1668.—And so we went up stairs and there I did find the Duke of York and Duchess, with all the great ladies sitting upon a carpet on the ground, there being no chairs, playing at "I love my love with an A, because he is so and so, and I hate him with an A, because of this and that;" and some of them, particularly the Duchess herself and my lady Castlenaine, were very witty. * *

Up and by coach to the coachmakers, and there I do find a great many ladies sitting in the body of a coach unfinished; they were my Lady Marquess of Winchester, Bellasses, and other great ladies, eating of bread and butter, and drinking of ale.

May 1st. Up betimes; my wife extraordinary fine with her flowered tabby gown, that she *made two years ago,** now laced exceeding pretty, and, indeed, was fine all over, and mighty earnest to go, and she would have me put on my fine suit, which I did, and so anon we went through the town, with our new liveries of serge, and the horses manes and tails tied with red ribbons, and the standards gilt, and all clean, and green reins, that the people did mightily look upon us, &c. &c. A.

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*Think of this ye modern belles!

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 2.

Accident.—On Sunday, as the mail cart, loaded with the Southern mail, was crossing the bridge at Occoquan, a part of the bridge gave way, and the driver, cart, and horses were precipitated into the creek below. Mr. James Chatham, of this place, was driving at the time of the accident.—The fall was at least twenty feet, but most fortunately neither the driver nor his horses were injured. We understand that the bridge had been examined but a short time ago, by an experienced workman, and pronounced to be perfectly secure. It was repaired the next day.

The mail bags were taken up uninjured and forwarded to this place, after a detention of not more than an hour.

Georgia Insurance and Trust Company.—Books of Subscription for Stock in the above Institution, were opened in this City, on Monday, and closed yesterday, at 2 o'clock. About *two millions* of dollars were subscribed—the capital is five hundred thousand dollars.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

Cold Weather.—The New York papers mention that the passage through *Hell gate* is stopped up with ice. It must be cold weather to do that, we should think.

U. S. Gazette.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Washington, Dec. 9.

The following important and acceptable Message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained whether France has declined or accepted the mediation. I therefore recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my Special Message of the 15th of January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot too highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and have a just reliance upon the great influence of that Power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know, too, that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country, and forget the lessons of experience, if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, nor upon the beneficent policy of neighboring Powers; and that nation which is found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without having given warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty.

I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation, already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state for defence, and provide the means for amply protecting our commerce. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1836.

It is with pride and pleasure that we recognise, in yesterday's Message from the President to Congress, the evidence of the triumph of wise counsels in our Government. The very form and manner of the Message distinguish it from the elaborations of the lower Cabinet, and shew it to be the work of the Constitutional advisers of the Executive. The President has yielded his own opinion to the unanimous opinion of his Cabinet. In doing so, he has acted magnanimously; whilst, by the firmness and union of their counsels, his Cabinet proper deserve honor and gratitude from the country.

We take no exception whatever to the terms of the message. When the honor or independence of the Nation are in any way concerned, we shall be among the first to desire to see them vindicated, and do not object, therefore, to see them guarded, as the President says they have been, in the acceptance of the mediation. And as to the improvement of the defences of the Nation, fixed or floating, we are in favor of it, to a reasonable extent, as a part of true national policy, dependent for its justification, not on external circumstances or contingencies, but upon its intrinsic wisdom.

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We confess ourselves somewhat at a loss to understand the blustering tone of the official paper towards France for the last two days. The President of the United States sends a Message of Peace to Congress. The Official brays nothing but harsh and discordant notes on the same subject. The President on Monday informs Congress that he has *cheerfully* accepted the Mediation of Great Britain. The official paper of yesterday assaults one of the Senators in true Billingsgate style for having expressed anxiety for a pacific termination of the controversy with France. How is this? Which of the two reflects truly the sentiment of the Administration—the Message of the President, or the Editorial of the Globe? Is it possible—can it be, that we have suffered ourselves to be deluded by the apparent frankness of the Message, and that, notwithstanding the cheerful acceptance of the Mediation, hostile feelings are still nurtured towards France at the palace? Is it possible that, in so grave a matter, Congress and the People are paltered with in a double sense? We will not believe it. We must believe that the Official in this matter misrepresents the Executive, and gives utterance only to the feeling of the defeated schemers who had personal objects in view in endeavoring to bring about a rupture with France. We have so much respect at least for the personal character of the President as to believe that he is not the man to say one thing and do another. We have not any such respect for the influence personified by the name of the Kitchen Cabinet. We hold to the letter of the Message, therefore, and not to the Editorials of the Globe.

We have a better reason, however, than our want of confidence in the official paper, for holding to our opinion that the acceptance of the Mediation of Great Britain is the forerunner of peace between the United States and France, and we will unreservedly communicate it to our readers. There is not one of them, we presume, who is ignorant of the character of the Albany Argus, or of the fidelity with which it reflects the views of "the great Republican family." We have watched the indications in that quarter with an interest which no one can conceive who does not know the intense anxiety created in our minds by the danger of the crisis in which our country has been placed. We hailed with pleasure the frank and peaceful Message from the President on Monday. But with not less satisfaction we have since read, in the Albany Argus of Friday, a paragraph confirmatory of all the hope and confidence which we reposed in the sincerity of the Executive's recent communication to Congress. The paragraph is short, (being introductory merely to certain paragraphs from New York papers,) but to our minds it is conclusive. We give it, therefore, to our readers, as follows:

"*The Mediation.*—The mediation of England, and its alleged acceptance on the part of our Government, come to us in such a shape, *aside from the following paragraphs*, that we do not hesitate to give it credit, *and regard the differences between this country and the Government of France* AS TERMINATED."

The Argus, we must believe, well informed as it is, has, notwithstanding the mystification of the official paper in this city, taken the true view of the subject.

THE CREEK DISTURBANCES.

The threatened war with the Creeks is over. On Saturday last, Gen McDougald received an invitation from the Principal Chiefs of the Nation, inviting him to a conference at Fort Mitchell for the purpose of restoring peace between the whites and the Creeks. On Monday following, Gen. McDougald, in company with Gen. Bailey, commanding the Ninth Division Georgia Militia, (who happened to be at Columbus at the time,) together with several other officers and citizens, repaired to Fort Mitchell, in accordance with the invitation of the Chiefs, and after conference, the Chiefs agreed to and signed the following stipulations:

We, the undersigned Chiefs of the Creek Nation of Indians, do hereby pledge ourselves to restrain our young men in future from passing over into the Territory of Georgia at any place prohibited by Law, that we will restrain them from committing depredations on the persons and property of the people of that State, and if in future any such depredations shall be committed, we will aid with our tribes in arresting the offenders and delivering them to the civil authority of Georgia; and we further pledge ourselves to cause all property stolen by the Indians to be brought to Fort Mitchell, and delivered to the commanding officer where the owner can identify and get the same: and that we will cause to be dispersed all such Indians as are now or may hereafter be assembled on the frontier of Georgia.

Signed by

NEHAH ✕ MICCO.
EFAH ✕ EMARTHLA,
TUCKA ✕ BATCHA FIXICO,
YAH HO LO ✕ MARJO,
NOCOSE ✕ YOHOLAH,
NUL KUPKE ✕ TUSTENNUGGEE,
YAH HAH ✕ MARJO.

In presence of

B. MARSHALL.

Signed at Fort Mitchell, 1st Feb. 1836.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

"*St. Augustine, Jan.* 31.

"Powell, or Oseola, as he is called, had no doubt a regular plan of operations. He is, from all accounts, a superior man, possessing great personal courage, and capable of combining and arranging a regular and comprehensive campaign. His plan evidently was to cut off Dade's detachment of 100 men, to attack and defeat Clinch, and then to make a sudden descent upon Picolata and St. Augustine, and lay them both in ashes. In the first step he succeeded, but the sharp repulse he received from Clinch, has probably deranged his plans. He cannot advance, for fear Clinch will fall upon his towns, particularly as he would place himself between two fires—Clinch on the one side, with the re-inforcements he will certainly receive, and on the other, forces now about to be concentrated at and around St. Augustine. His object now must be, to cut off detached parties with provisions, and to prevent all communication and junction.

"We will probably have, in a few days, to open a communication with Picolata; if so, we may have some chance of seeing the Indians. The Volunteers are in good spirits, and most of them anxious to burn powder before they return.

"*Powell* has sent his defiance to the whites—says he can maintain a five years' war—that he has men, arms, and ammunition, and that "they will fight until the blood of the last Seminole has moistened the dust of his hunting grounds." Sentiments like these breathe a spirit that we cannot but admire, even though coming from a foe who deserves so terrible a retribution at our hands."

St. Augustine, Feb. 7.

"We have received orders to-day, by express, that will carry off all the Regulars, including the Companies that arrived to-day, in the *John Stoney*, with the exception of one Company. Clinch is doubtless hard pressed by the Indians, as all the Volunteers have left him. We see, to-day, fires in a Southerly direction, which are supposed by those best acquainted with the localities of the country, to be in the neighborhood of Bulow's and Hernandez's Plantation; it is probable either that the Indians have burned these places, or that they are making a feint, to draw the troops out of St. Augustine. They are probably concentrating there, (it is about 15 miles from St Augustine,) and if so, we stand a chance of a brush with them. I do not know how long we shall be kept within St. Augustine; many of the men are anxious to go out, but the officers feel themselves pledged to keep them within the city."

The following is copied from the Tallahassee *Intelligencer*, of the 4th inst.—"The intelligence received last night from our Volunteers on the Frontier, is of a most distressing character. We cannot as yet furnish the particulars of the death of our amiable and promising fellow citizen, because we wish to do all parties ample justice; and the reports in circulation are of so contradictory a character, that at this time it is impossible to do so. The whole transaction will in due time be impartially reported to the public."

St. Augustine, Feb. 5.

"Despatches were received here last night from Gen. Clinch at Fort Drane. Nothing further was known of the movements of the Indians. An unfortunate and fatal occurrence had taken place in relation to the volunteers at that place. A Lieut. Ward mutinied, and drawing a brace of pistols, threatened to shoot his commanding officer, Col. Parrish. Parrish raised a gun then in his hands, and instantly shot Ward dead in his tracks. The writer of the letter conveying this melancholy intelligence, Lieut. Dancey, had learned nothing further of the particulars. The consequence, however, was, that the volunteers retired from the camp, and left Clinch alone with his 5 companies of regulars. He had at that date received no reinforcements.

It has been stated to us that Col. Parrish was immediately tried by a Court Martial, and acquitted.

"*The Volunteer's Gazette.*"—Our gallant Volunteers, at St. Augustine, seem to be in high spirits, and adopting amusing expedients "*pour passer le tems.*" They have started a humourous weekly Gazette, with the above title, edited by A. G. Mackey and M. M. Cohen, and full of all kinds of jokes, puns and witticisms, good, bad and indifferent. "*Appetitibus sed non victu parati,*" is the *classic* motto of the little journal. We learn from it, among other items of information, that a Debating Club has been established in the Garrison, and that one of the questions for discussion was—"Is it constitutional to *compel* a man to *volunteer?*"—*Charleston Courier.*

For the last two weeks our premises have more resembled an Arsenal than a Printing Office. We have contributed our time, our men, and our means to the Florida expedition; and it is more through misfortune, than otherwise, that it has resulted, that one of the Editors yet remains at his post. And but for *that*, the Messenger could not have been laid before its readers till the return of the expedition. Our book-bindery is closed, not having a workman remaining, to carry it on.—*Macon Messenger.*

Superior Courts.—We understand that the following will be the ridings of the Judges, for the Spring and Fall Circuits, according to previous arrangement:

	SPRING.	FALL.
Edenton,	Dick,	Norwood,
Newbern,	Settle,	Donnell,
Raleigh,	Saunders,	Strange,
Hillsborough,	Donnell,	Settle,
Cape Fear,	Norwood,	Saunders,
Mountain,	Strange,	Dick.

Extract of a letter to the Editors:

"The cause in which your labors are exerted has many friends here. It has not indeed opposition enough to give employment to the patriotic zeal of its supporters. So the County of Richmond may be set down as decidedly friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency."

Raleigh Register.

The "Standard" is publishing for effect, ridiculous boastings of strength in other counties. Allusion is made in the last number to the progress of "democracy" in the Wilkes Electoral District, and the proceedings of a Van Buren meeting in Wilkes county, are given at length. As the Editor of that print is so arithmetically precise with regard to the number of persons in attendance on the late Whig meeting in this City, will he be good enough to mention how many individuals, besides the Officers, were present at the Wilkes Sanhedrim? We ask, because we have been told, that if you wish to find a Van Buren man in Wilkes, it is necessary to issue a search-warrant for the purpose. It will be recollected that this county gave about 1800 majority for the ratification of the Amendments to the Constitution. A gentleman in our hearing, asked one of the members from that county in the last Legislature, if it was possible that Wilkes could give so heavy a vote? "Yes," answered the individual alluded to, "and just as certain as the time arrives, it will give 1900 majority for the WHITE TICKET."—*Raleigh Register.*

The People in motion.—In another part of this paper will be found the proceedings of a large and respectable meeting held in Cabarrus County; at which H. L. White was nominated for the Presidency, and a committee of Vigilance appointed, consisting of *one hundred* persons. Will the Standard call this a plan for saving the people the trouble of managing their own elections? or will he be able to convert it into evidence of the scarcity of White men?

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Burke, was also held in Morganton, during January Court; at which Mark Britain, Esq. acted as Chairman, and Jas. Avery, and James C. Smith, Esquires, as Secretaries. The meeting was eloquently and forcibly addressed by A. L. Erwin, B. S. Gaither and E. J. Erwin, Esquires; after which, resolutions were unanimously adopted, nominating H. L. White for the Presidency, and Gen. E. B. Dudley for the office of Governor. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to a district Convention to nominate an Elector for that District, viz. E. J. Erwin, James C. Smith and Jos. J. Erwin, Esquires.—*Raleigh Star.*

Committee of Vigilance for Mecklenburg County increased.—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Whig Meeting held in Raleigh, (says the Charlotte Journal,) giving to the County Committees of Vigilance the "power to add to their number, as they may consider advisable,"—and fully impressed with the importance of rousing the People to zealous and thorough action on the vital subject of the next Presidency—the Committee for this County held a meeting on the 29th January, at which it was determined to add the following gentlemen to their number, and respectfully to request their hearty co-operation with the original Committee in all fair and honorable measures for the elevation of Hugh L. White—North Carolina's own son—to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic, and for the defeat of Martin Van Buren, the office-holders' Caucus candidate, and his *amalgamating* Vice.

[Here follow the names of 215 gentlemen.]

Detroit, (Michigan,) Feb. 3.

The State Legislature, so called, assembled at the capital yesterday. Mr. Mason read a message to them, in which he said, in effect, that Michigan was in law and in fact a sovereign State, and entitled to do all acts and things that an independent State may of right do, the Government of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Journal.*

CHATHAM COUNTY ERECT!

It is with pleasure we publish the subjoined proceedings of a meeting, just held in the truly old Republican county of Chatham. Gen. DUDLEY'S nomination takes like wild-fire, and his claims to public support are admirably set forth in the subjoined Resolutions:

At a respectable and numerously attended meeting of the Citizens of Chatham, convened in the Court House, on Tuesday last, during the County Court—On motion of Dr. S. McClenehan, Wm. Albright, Esq. was appointed President, Wm. Snipes and J. Carter, Esqrs. Vice Presidents, and Col. J. W. Bynum and Richard Fawcett, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in a brief and spirited address by John S. Guthrie, Esq. who moved that a Committee be appointed to draw up Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose the Committee, viz: J. S. Guthrie, Robt. Fawcett, Isaac Clegg, Dr. E. B. Stedman and A. H. Dismukes.

Mr. Guthrie, on behalf of the Committee, offered the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted with only *two dissenting voices*, (Van Buren men.)

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination in different parts of the State already made of Gen. Edward B Dudley, of Wilmington, as the *Candidate of the People* for Governor of the State at the ensuing Election in August next.

1. Because we recognise in him, a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views, of plain Republican manners and principles, of consistent and uniform zeal in promoting the improvement and advancement of the State—distinguished alike for his public spirit, his social qualities and active benevolence.

2 Because he is the consistent Opponent of the *Caucus System*, and all such frauds on the freedom of suffrage. Standing as he did in the foremost ranks of the supporters of Gen Jackson during his first election, against the Candidate of the Caucus party, we find him now standing by his principles and alike opposed to the nominee of the *Baltimore Humbug*

3 Because he has given the strongest proof of devotion to his country, having during the last War, when a young man and enjoying abundantly the means of luxurious ease and indolence, volunteered in her service and performed an arduous tour in defence of a part of our Coast from the hostile and predatory incursions of the enemy.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, a native of North Carolina, for the Office of President, and the Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That we will give our cordial and zealous support to the individuals thus nominated, and use our best exertions to promote the success of our cause.

The President, on motion, appointed the following persons, viz: William Underwood, Allen Goodwin, and John S. Guthrie, as Delegates to meet such other Delegates as may be appointed by the other Counties of this Electoral District, at Ashborough, during the next Superior Court of Randolph, to agree upon a suitable person as an Elector for this District on the WHITE & TYLER Ticket.

The following persons were also appointed Committees of Vigilance, in the several Captains' Districts:

Capt. Lane's District.—Abram Lane, Jeremiah Brower, William Hughes, Henry Bray, Sen., Henry Welch and Stephen Scott.

Capt. Joel Horton's District.—Thomas E. Glass, Thomas Rives, Daniel Perry, German Guthrie, Joseph Harman and William Smith.

Capt. Stedman's District.—Oran A. Stedman, Richard Dowd, Archibald McIntyre, Evander McIver, B. Burns and Matthew Wicker.

Haywood District.—Charles J. Williams, Wm. Crump, James S. Lassiter, Capt. Womack, Jonathan Harralson and John Crutchfield.

Capt. Guthrie's District.—Daniel Hackney, J. T. Brooks, George Gee, William Underwood, Abner Marsh and Larkin Brooks.

Capt. Burns' District.—John Green, John H. Hawkins, Hardy Goodwin, Aaron Headen, Samuel Brooks and Jehu Peoples.

Capt. Perry's District.—Capt. Wm. Perry, W. Ragland, Isaac Headen, Wm. Cooke, Henry Rogers and William Lindley.

Capt. Strong's District.—Jacob Hadley, Simon Webster, Robert Love, Jesse Buckner, Jesse Johnson and John Cooke.

Grove District.—Bennet Lassiter, John Lassiter, Thomas Whitehead, John Moore, William Merritt and Ruffin Jones.

B. Horton's District.—James Horton, Sen., Isiah Burnet, Albert G. Hinton, Joseph Bynum, Allen Temples and William Bennett.

Bridge District.—Thomas Bell, Taply Bolling, Willis Moring, Capt. Tilman, George Wynn and Dr. W. Hatley.

Capt. Edwards' District.—Capt. Sampson Edwards, John Culbertson, Peter Euliss, John Terry, Robert Woody and Joseph Dickson.

Buckhorn District.—William Averitt, Archibald Cox, Alfred Buchanan, Mark Woodle, Theophilus Lawrence and Franklin A. Davis.

Pittsborough District.—Woodson Lea, Abner Gunter, William H. Hardin, Thomas Clegg, Stephen Moore and Green Womack.

On motion of Dr. John H. Hawkins,

Resolved, That the *Whig Editors* throughout the State, be respectfully requested to publish these proceedings.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously tendered to the Officers, the meeting adjourned.

WM. ALBRIGHT, Pres't.
J. CARTER, } Vice Pres'ts.
WM. SNIPES, }
J. W. BYNUM, } Secretaries.
R. FAUCETT, }

Post Offices.—Appointments by the Post Master General, during the week ending 5d inst., E. W. Ogburn, Oakridge, Guilford County; Harold Blackmore, Duplin Old Court House; B. Laspeyre, Bladen County; Wm. Kennedy, Rock Fork, Davidson County. Herndon's, Orange County, has been changed to Prattsburg, and Wm. K. Pratt, appointed Post Master. Aaron Kennedy has been appointed Post Master at Mechanic Hill, Moore County; and Martin A. Gash, Claytonville, Buncombe County.

The Bonus.—The following is the bonus levied on the stockholders of the United States' Bank, by the bill that has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

To the Treasury of the State,	$2,500,000
For the support of common schools $100,000 per year, for 20 years,	2,000,000
Total to be paid into the treasury,	4,500,000

New York, February 12.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

IMPORTANT.—By the packet ship *Rhone*, Capt. Lines, we have received Paris papers to the evening of January 7th, and Havre of the 8th, containing London dates to the evening of the 5th.

The President's Message had reached Paris, and was received with general satisfaction. Capt. Lines informs us that it *was supposed the Indemnity Money would be paid, on the strength of the Message, without waiting for the result of the mediation.* This opinion is rather countenanced than otherwise, by the clause in the Address of the Chamber of Peers, adopted by a vote of 99 to 8, which speaks of the Message as giving ground to hope for a speedy adjustment of the dispute. A paragraph which we have translated from the Moniteur du Commerce, intimates that this question formed one cause of the delay in reporting the Address of the Chamber of Deputies, which was still in the hands of the Committee. This, however, is probably little more than conjecture; and besides, it is stated in the same paper that the *chief* causes of the delay were questions relating to Spain and Poland.

London, January 4th.—A general belief exists in the City that the French government is satisfied with the American President's Message, and that no hostile measures of any kind are likely to be resorted to.

Paris, Jan. 1.—The Message of President Jackson, so impatiently expected, does not contain a definite solution of our difference with the American Union. It is however impossible to say what would have been the tone of this document, if the despatches of Mr. Barton had been received at Washington before the opening of Congress. The explanations of Mr. Livingston, having become the act of the federal government by the ratification of the President, were deemed insufficient by the French Cabinet, which accordingly refused the payment of the first instalment of the Indemnity.

This result was anticipated by the Executive power of the Union, and orders had been given to the Charge d'Affaires, in case of non-payment, to quit France without giving any further explanation. If the reparation offered to France by President Jackson had been satisfactory, it is plain that the money would have been paid and the dispute terminated. But the contrary being the fact, the Special Communication which Gen. Jackson announces he shall make to Congress immediately on the receipt of despatches from his Charge d'Affaires, cannot be otherwise than hostile to France. This is what we said yesterday to our readers, and we persist in this opinion, which the events of to-day confirm. The delay in the arrival of Mr. Barton's despatches, and the time which must elapse between the communication of the President's Special Message and the vote of Congress, will afford opportunity for England, it may be hoped, to interpose her mediation between the two governments, and prevent a war which neither America nor France ought to be willing to declare.

Moniteur du Commerce.

In the address to the King, adopted by the Chambers, in reply to his Speech, the following allusion is made to the American question:

Your Majesty has accepted the amicable mediation proffered by the King of Great Britain relative to the difficulties which impede the execution of the treaty with the United States of America.—Your Majesty has also manifested the uprightness of your policy, and you have expressed your desire to see these differences brought to a close in a manner consistent with two great nations. An important document recently published induces a hope that this desire will be speedily gratified.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship St. Andrew, Captain Taubman, we have London papers to Jan. 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool from Friday, Jan 2nd, to Thursday the 7th, amounted to 20,000 bales; at an advance of ⅛ per pound; sales on the 7th, 3500 bags.

No political news of importance.

The saddle put on the right horse.—We have seen a Circular addressed by Mr. Waugh, Senator from Surry, to his Constituents, in which he states that "it was the fault of the *Opposition* party," that no definite action was had by our Legislature on the subject of the Public Lands. That this has no foundation in fact, is sufficiently established by the following extract from the Journal of the House of Commons:

Tuesday, Dec. 22.

"The House proceeded to the unfinished business, in which they were engaged when the House adjourned last night, being the motion to postpone indefinitely the Land Resolutions. The motion prevailed by a vote of 54 to 43; so the Resolutions were postponed indefinitely."

The following are the Ayes and Nays on the question of indefinite postponement:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bell, Braswell, Brown, Bryan, Byrum, Cansler, Coor, Davis, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, Fink, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Guinn, N. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hill, Howerton, Hutchinson, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jervis, Jones, Judkins, Kenan, J. W. Lane, Lee, Lyon, J. A. McNeill, D. McNeil, Neale, Pickett, Riddick, Siler, Slade, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Stallings, Stockard, Swindell, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. R. Walker, J. H. Walker, Watson, Whitley, Williamson, and Witcher.

Nays.—Messrs. Bedford, Benton, Borland, Brummel, Buie, Boyd, Barnhardt, Clement, Clingman, Collins, Davenport, Eaton, Erwin, Foreman, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Harris, Harper, Hussell, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Hunt, Jacocks, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Loudermilk, Manly, Matthews, Muse, McPherson, Poindexter, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, George Smith, Thomas, Waddle and Watts."

Every member voting in the *affirmative* is for Mr. Van Buren, as President, while every member voting in the negative is for Judge White! The assertion therefore, that the friends of Judge White defeated action on the subject, has not the slightest foundation to rest on.—*Raleigh Register.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1836.

Mr. Leigh made a splendid speech today upon Benton's resolutions. That man has a remarkably clear head. He can unravel a knotty subject and make all its points clear as well as any other man in this country, John C. Calhoun perhaps not excepted. He took up the French question to-day and reviewed the whole subject calmly and impartially, in reply to the one-sided view of it, exhibited the other day, by Mr. Buchanan. He presented all the correspondence on both sides since Mr. Livingston first commenced his operations upon the subject, and really, as I love my country not less, I am sure, than other men, whatever may be their pretensions, and as I would not willingly see her plunged into a war with an old and honorable ally, by rash, unwise, impolitic management on the part of those who have been elected to administer its affairs, I could have wished that we had had a better cause than we have, for the course which has been pursued. We are not yet in a war—God grant that we may not get into one. And while we are out of it, it is by no means opposition to the Government opposition to the war, for us to look calmly and dispassionately upon the whole merits of the subject. Mr. Leigh has done so to-day; and for this he will of course be denounced as one of the French Party, by the organs of the 'Powers that be.' This is their policy. Through rashness, precipitancy, impolicy and mismanagement, the country may be brought to the very brink of a war, and then those who look dispassionately upon the whole subject, and here at home, among ourselves, place error where it indisputably belongs, the war whoop is forthwith set up, that you are for the enemy. Although, for your country's sake, you may be ten thousand times as ready to peril your life, fortune, and sacred honor, in the war, when once brought upon us, as those who denounce you; yet, because you "call things by their right names' before it comes, you are to be hunted down *instanter*, and the ears of your constituents are to ring incessantly with denunciations against you, manufactured to order! I have seen too much of this dishonest, contemptible mode of procedure. The people must resist it, or their ruin, as a nation, is inevitable.

Mr. Leigh's speech to-day was a noble, magnanimous, masterly effort in behalf of truth and justice. Such a man ought not to be rashly turned out of the United States Senate, let who will be President.—Benjamin Watkins Leigh is an honest man, the noblest work of God.

After Mr. Leigh had closed his argument, Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, took the floor. Mr. Brown speaks loud and fluently; but really, I must confess, I left the galleries with the multitude in about fifteen minutes after he commenced. I stand long enough, however, to ascertain by his remarks that he was replying to Mr. Leigh, Mr. Clayton, and Mr. Crittenden. Fearing that these three gentlemen might be "*tetotaciously exfluctified*' before my eyes, I was glad to make my exit ere the catastrophe should happen.

February 10.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, were again taken up for consideration, and Mr. Brown finished the speech which he commenced yesterday. Like all common speakers, Mr. Brown assumes a number of positions of his own, which he ascribes to his opponents in debate, and having answered them to his own satisfaction, puts on a most triumphant air, and attitude, and lays claim to an immense amount of merit. But he is usually left with a very scanty allotment of auditors, and I do not think it has ever occurred, by any chance, that a single one of those ever arose convinced by his logic, or fascinated by his eloquence.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

February 8.

"Mr. Adams was in the Senate chamber to-day, but oh, how changed. Time was, when every Senator hastened to greet him when he entered the chamber, respect and veneration gleaming from every eye, and eloquent in every gesture. To-day he walked round the chamber, and none so mean to do him homage. His countenance was pale, and sickened over with a pale cast, his body was bent; and his step faltering. Mr. Southard seemed to be the only Senator who recognized the Ex-president, who evidently shunned contact with Mr. Webster, and walked across the Senate chamber that he might not fall into his way. The purpose of his visit was to have some motion made by one of the Senators from Massachusetts.—After waiting some time, Mr. Davis came in, and Mr. Adams went up to his seat, received a cold but civil salute, explained his business, retired, unnoticed, as he had entered. I could have wept over the wreck of greatness."

A letter from Washington states that Gen. Call has been nominated by the President as Governor of Florida, in place of John H. Eaton, nominated Minister to Spain.

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy. He has written home a letter recommending to the attention of the Library Committees of Congress, a most rare and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Boutourlin in Florence, which is now offered for sale and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains *twenty five thousand* printed volumes, embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of *two hundred and forty* manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious.

It is probable that the Library Committees will bring this subject before Congress.

Alex. Phenix.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1836.

To Correspondents.—At this season of the year, our columns are too much crowded with news, which cannot with propriety be omitted, to justify the devotion of much space to long communications. We are therefore compelled to omit the communications of "E." and "P."

Fire.—We regret to learn, that on the morning of the 9th inst. the Dwelling House of Wm. G Webb, Esq. at Rockingham, Richmond county, was consumed by Fire, supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary.

It will be seen that the King of the French has officially announced his acceptance of the Mediation of England. Whether he has reserved any point, as General Jackson has done, we are not informed. It appears by an article in the Globe, evidently official, that the point which the President has so "carefully guarded," is that of an explanation, to France, of the offensive language of the message of Dec. 1834. In the letter of acceptance, it is declared, says the Globe, that it is impossible that the President can ever recede from the ground he has taken on this point, and therefore it is explicitly reserved in submitting the matter to England.

Whig Meetings have been held in the Counties of Wake, Chatham, Wilkes, Cabarrus, Davidson and Burke, in all of which the nominations of Judge White, Mr. Tyler, and Gen. Dudley, have been responded to with zeal. The proceedings in Chatham will be found in another column. It would occupy too much space in our paper to publish the proceedings of all the meetings throughout the State, but we intend to give those of neighboring counties.

The call of a meeting in Richmond County will be found in another column.

There appears to be such unanimity in the feelings of the Whigs on the present question, that we hope for once we shall have a united action. If so, we have no fears for the result.

The Indian War.—There is nothing of much interest in the accounts received from Florida since our last. There had been no battle, nor even a skirmish, for some time; but every thing appears to be preparing for an effectual prosecution of the war on the part of the whites; and we shall soon expect to hear of some signal victory over the Indians.

On the preceding page will be found the latest intelligence from St. Augustine.

A letter from Tallahassee states that Governor Eaton has declared Martial Law.

In South Carolina it has been found unnecessary to resort to a draft of the militia to supply the quota called for by the Governor. In almost every regiment, volunteers came forward in greater numbers than were needed. The district in which Columbia is situated was called on for 64 men; instead of which a volunteer corps consisting of about 115 men has proceeded to Florida. A company of 90 men was raised at Fairfield, one of 76 men at Camden, two companies in Edgefield, and one in Lexington, besides the three companies from Charleston.

Georgia, too, has not been behind her sister. We suppose that not less than 1000 volunteers have gone from that State to Florida; and there cannot be less, we presume, than 5000 armed men now in the Territory, ready to commence active operations against the savages. We shall expect soon to hear of some decisive battle.

The New Orleans *Advertiser* says:—The Legislature of Louisiana now in session have lately appropriated eighty thousand dollars to aid the citizens of Florida in their struggles against the savage foe within the confines of their Territory.

The two companies of U. S. Troops from Beaufort and Smithville, (N. C.) under the command of Maj. Kirby, left St. Augustine on Tuesday week for Camp King.

The Expunging Resolutions have passed the House of Delegates of Virginia, by a vote of 73 to 59. One of the resolutions, (asserting the duty of the Senators to *obey instructions or resign.*) was passed by 114 to 14. They will undoubtedly pass the Senate, so that we may speedily look for the resignation of Messrs. Leigh and Tyler.—Their places will then be filled by members of *the party;* and thus the Senate will be revolutionized, and the last barrier against corruption and Executive usurpation, will be broken down.

Executive Patronage.—The votes of members of Congress on Mr. Calhoun's bill to reduce Executive Power, by repealing an act abridging the term of service of certain officers, shows, in a strong and disgusting light, the inconsistency of mere party politicians. It is said to be precisely the same bill introduced in the Senate in 1826, by Mr. Benton, and its object at that time was to affect Mr. Adams's power of appointment to offices. Of course it then received the support of the Jackson party, and was opposed by the party in power. Now, however, the tables are turned; Mr. Benton leaves to another the duty of presenting and carrying through this bill; and when it reached the House of Representatives, it was violently assailed by *the party.* We fear it will always be so. The *ins* will always be for holding on to power, and the *outs* will be equally anxious to wrest it from them.

At a meeting of the Whig State Convention, of Virginia, held at Richmond on the 10th inst. the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE was selected as the candidate for President, and JOHN TYLER for Vice President. A Ticket of Electors was formed.

The U. S. Bank.—The bill to re-charter this Institution was still undergoing debate in the Senate of Pennsylvania at the last accounts from Harrisburg. Several questions had been taken upon amendments, which left no doubt of its passing by a majority of about 9 votes.

The deep hostility of the Administration organs follows it at every step. The Globe daily utters its malignity, charges the Jackson Senators with being bribed, and the Bank with all manner of corruption. The only effect seems to be, that the Administration will lose the friends who are thus slandered; for the Senators cannot dare to defeat a bill which will place in the Treasury of the State, nearly five millions of dollars, at the same time that it secures the existence of an Institution essential to the commercial prosperity of the State. Besides, it is doing what Jackson himself recommended, incorporating a *State* Institution, instead of a *National* one. But the conduct of the party now shows that their opposition was not merely against a National Bank, but against *the* Bank, because it could not be converted into a machine to answer their purposes.

The Globe calls upon the faithful to assemble and destroy the Bank. A Pennsylvania paper threatens Lynch law against the Senators who support the bill.

During the last week, an amusing occurrence has taken place at Harrisburg. The Jackson paper in that place asserted in flaming capitals, that a member of the Senate had informed him that offers had been made to the said Senator of large sums of money if he would vote for the bill. A motion was immediately made in the Senate to inquire into the truth of the charge, and the Editors were brought to the bar of the House. They stated that Col. Jacob Krebs had given them the information, ten days before, but had enjoined secresy. Col. Krebs then stated that a Mr. Duncan had offered him $4000 if he would vote for the bill, stating that he had some Coal Lands which he could sell for a high price if the bill passed, and that he would share the proceeds with Col. Krebs. Also, that Henry W. Conrad, a member of the other House, had told him "that it would be worth $20,000 to him if he would vote for the bill, and that Burd Patterson was authorized to make arrangements for his receiving that sum, in two weeks after the bill should become a law." It turns out that Conrad is a violent opponent of the bill, but that he was constantly playing tricks upon his fellow members, and that he had been making a *butt* of the simple Senator, Mr. Krebs.

The Senate, however, appointed a Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, that the matter might be thoroughly inquired into, and this Committee had sent for Conrad and Duncan.

The whole affair had created much sport at Harrisburg, at the expense of Col. Krebs.

Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road.—We rejoice to learn that a part of this road was opened on Saturday last, on which occasion the cars passed as far as the Southana river, from Richmond.

CONGRESS.—The message of the President, communicating the fact of his acceptance of the mediation of Great Britain, will be found in another column of this paper. It is hailed with approbation by almost all the papers, of all parties.

The Secretary of the Navy has addressed to the Committee on Naval affairs, a communication recommending additional appropriations for the naval service, to the amount of $6,337,000. This is in addition to the three or four millions asked for at the commencement of the session, "when he had in view a peace establishment only."

Mr. Benton's resolutions are still under debate in the Senate. Messrs. White, Grundy, Benton, Leigh, Brown, Ewing, and Wright have spoken.

In the House of Representatives, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Pinckney, of S. C. has been adopted, viz:

Resolved, That all the memorials which have been offered, or may hereafter be presented to this House, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and also the resolutions offered by an honorable member from Maine, (Mr. Jarvis,) with the amendment thereto, proposed by an honorable member from Virginia, (Mr. Wise,) and every other paper or proposition that may be submitted in relation to that subject, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere in any way with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this Confederacy; and that, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia, because it would be a violation of the public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union; assigning such reasons for these conclusions as, in the judgment of the committee, may be best calculated to enlighten the public mind, to repress agitation, to allay excitement, to sustain and preserve the just rights of the slaveholding States, and of the people of this District, and re-establish harmony and tranquility amongst the various sections of the Union.

This resolution produced considerable excitement and some debate, a few of the Southern Members opposing it warmly on the ground that it surrendered the rights of the South. It was, however, adopted by a very large majority.

Mr. Benton has submitted a proposition in the Senate, "that no Bank note of less denomination than $20 shall hereafter be received as payment in any case in which money is to be paid to the United States, or to the Post Office Department."

Gen. Harrison.—The Harrison State Convention of New York, held its meeting on the 4th inst. and unanimously nominated Gen. Harrison for President, and Francis Granger of New York, for Vice President. Thirty-two counties, out of fifty-two, were represented in the Convention. On adjourning the Convention, the Hon. John W. Taylor, its President, said—"It was my happiness to be a member of the House of Representatives immediately after the period when Gen. Harrison, at the memorable battle of the Thames, covered himself with glory; and to participate in awarding to him the highest honor which could be conferred upon an American citizen. A vote of thanks was tendered him by Congress for the signal services which he had rendered his country; and a gold medal was ordered to be struck and presented to him in commemoration of his glorious achievements. At that time there was no hesitation in awarding to him those testimonies of regard for his gallant and valuable services. Since then, however, there have been efforts made to tear his well earned laurels from his brow. But there are records in the archives of his country which will, in all future ages, refute this ungenerous calumny. The resolutions were moved by Gov. Dickerson, now Secretary of the Navy, and received the unanimous sanction of both branches of the National Legislature."

Supreme Court.—Samuel R. Blake, of Fayetteville, has been admitted to County Court practice.

Gen. John B. Earle, Adjutant General of the State of South Carolina, died at his residence in Pendleton, on the 3d inst. aged 70 years. He was a native of N. Carolina.

The Globe calls the Bank "the mother of corruption." If such be the fact, it is a sin and a shame for her own child to revile her as it does. Never could there have been worse filial behaviour. So near a relationship, however, between the monster and the Official can hardly be supposed to exist, and we may, therefore, presume to doubt the correctness of the epithet.—*National Gaz.*

Direct invitation to Mob Law.—The official paper of the President—the Washington Globe—republishes with exultation, an extract from a Pennsylvania paper, denouncing the application of the Bank of the United States for a charter—of which the following is the conclusion:

"We still have confidence in the virtue of the Senate to reject this monster scheme to prostrate Pennsylvania at the footstool of the moneyed power; but should the GOLD of the Bank BUY votes enough to give it a charter, then we say to our brethren of Philadelphia, RAZE THE ODIOUS INSTITUTION TO THE GROUND, AND THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA WILL HELP YOU STREW SALT OVER ITS FOUNDATION!"

The capitals are as we find them in the Globe.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.—*Mutual Sympathy*—The courtship of the last but one Earl of Pomfret, and the heiress he afterwards married, was conducted after the following fashion:—"Do you like buttered toast?" "Yes." "Buttered on both sides?" "Yes." "So do I: don't you think we had better be married!" "Yes." The lady's fourth 'Yes' was pronounced before the altar.

A young lady of Marseilles lately brought an action against the Sieur L—— for unhandsome usage on his part. The day of judgment approached—the court was crowded—and a very *fair* proportion consisted of that sex justly immortalized by Milton, as "Heaven's last best work." The usual questions were proposed to the pretty plaintiff by the President. "Quel age avez-vous?" "Dix-neuf ans, Monsieur." "You mistake, Mademoiselle," interrupted her counsellor, "you are of age." The lady, however, persisted that she was a minor; and in spite of the earnest appeals of her avocat, still adhered to "dix-neuf ans." Nothing could induce the fascinating descendant of Eve to pass the rubicon of nineteen years; and there being no proof before the court to the contrary, the complaint against the Sieur L—— was dismissed, and the "young lady" in her teens condemned to pay the costs. Registerial report has since proved that the beautiful maid had attained the discreet age of twenty-five.

MARRIED,

In this town, on the 11th instant, by the Rev'd James McDaniel, Mr. JOSEPH HERVEY, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss JANE E. POTTER, daughter of the late Obadiah Potter, of Georgetown, S. Carolina.

In Sampson County, on the 10th inst., by John King, Esq., Mr STEPHEN O. SUTTON, (aged about 15,) to Miss MARY RAINOR, (aged 16.)

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday the 9th inst., Mrs. SARAH A. HOUSTON, consort of Mr. Owen Houston.

On the 11th inst., on Beaver Creek, Cumberland county, Mrs. SARAH BUIE, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, in the 86th year of her age.

At his residence in Gates County, on the 24th ult., WM. WINSHIP STEDMAN, Esq., Clerk of the County Court of Gates, and for several years a Member of the Legislature.

In Autauga County, Alabama, on the 4th inst., Mr GEORGE A DISMUKES, son of Col. Wm. Dismukes, of Anson County, N Carolina, in the nineteenth year of his age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Feb. 14, Steamer Henrietta and tow boat, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J. M. Dobbin, Sandford & Co., J. J. Ling, Blake & Steel, Stark & Pearce, and Willkings & Belden.

Also, Feb'ry 10, Steamer Clarendon, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., for Willkings & Belden, Stark & Pearce, C. P. Mallett, D. A. Ray, J. W. Wright, S. W. Murley, Lewis Brown, Johnson & Carpenter, J. Kyle, Barnum Beech, and Henry Erambert, of this place; and for W. T. & T. C Smith of the interior.

DEPARTED, on the 16th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, Bacon, &c.

Also, on the 11th, Steamer Clarendon, with tow boat Transport, with Cotton, Flaxseed, Tobacco, Flour, &c.

Also, on the 13th, Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Tobacco, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 18

Brandy, peach,	50 a 00	Molasses,	34 a 35
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	15 a 15½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	60	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 25 a 6 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16a

The amount of business done yesterday on the Stock Exchange was unusually large, and at prices generally above those of the previous day. The war bug-bear has entirely vanished. Added to this is the certainty of the re-charter of the U. S. Bank, which, with the measures adopted at Albany, and the anticipated relief from Congress, gives assurance that the money market will soon be easy, and the country eminently prosperous.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Law Feminine.—At a settlement of colored people near Salem, N. J., a stranger of their own hue having appeared among them last week in the guise of a sweep, but who it was shrewdly suspected was a spy to find out if there were any runaway slaves among them—being taxed therewith, was unable to give any satisfactory account of himself. He was in consequence tied to a tree, his hands extended over his head, and thus placed, a dozen black women fustigated him without stint, till he was released by some passers by. He fled the neighborhood immediately.

New York American.

Felony.—A *gentleman* who has for some weeks flourished in some of the best circles in this city, and a boarder at the Tontine, under the cognomination of *George Crosby*, was yesterday arraigned before Mr. Justice Bennett, on a charge of pilfering from his fellow boarders various articles of wearing apparel, &c. to a considerable amount, showing an affectionate regard for *fancy* articles, a scientific knowledge of books, and an excellent taste for music. Among the abstracted articles found in his possession were a lady's reticule or work bag, an *accordion* which had constituted part of the amusement of a lady's parlor, a tippet, a valuable surtout, &c. &c. for all which the proper owners were found without any difficulty. He was committed for trial. We learn that he is the same Mr. *Crosby* that *stabbed and robbed himself*, some year or two since, near Salem, Mass. He came to this place from Pittsburgh, Pa. and was ostensibly pursuing his studies here for some profession. He is in a fair way to continue them, under the direction of Professor Pilsbury, of the Wethersfield institution.—*New Haven Daily Herald.*

WHITE MEETING in Richmond County.

A MEETING of the Freemen of Richmond County, friendly to the election of Judge White to the Presidency, will be held in the town of Rockingham, on the first Saturday in March next, to appoint delegates to a District Convention to be held in Rockingham on the third Tuesday in March, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported by the Whigs of the District for Governor, Elector, &c A punctual attendance is earnestly requested by the Committee of Vigilance.

ALFRED DOCKERY, *Chairman.*

February 11th, 1836.

Temperance Meeting.

TUESDAY the 23d inst. has been recommended by the American Temperance Society, as a day for Simultaneous Temperance Meetings throughout the United States: The Fayetteville Temperance Society will meet at 7 o'clock in the evening of the above day, in the Presbyterian Church. A very general attendance of the Citizens of the town and vicinity, is most respectfully solicited.

H. LEETE, Secretary.

February 18.

ATTENTION!!

CUMBERLAND TROOP.

YOU are hereby ordered to parade in front of the Court House, on Monday next, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., in full uniform. By order.

JAMES JONES, O. S.

Fayetteville, February 17, 1836.

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thos. Sandford & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, 75 barrels Pickled COD FISH. Feb. 17, 1836.

Last Notice.

PERSONS in town having unsettled accounts with the Subscriber, are informed that the same must be paid by 1st of March, or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And those in the country are also requested to make payment by the above day.

E. B BRAKE.

February 16, 1836. 76w2

FOR RENT.

THAT comfortable Residence on Gillespie Street, formerly occupied by Mrs. Fuller. Apply to E. B DRAKE.

February 16, 1836. 76w3

Notice.

ALL persons having Flour in the public Warehouse, will do well to remove the same before 15th March next, as I will not be responsible for the same after that period.

I wish to lease for a term of years, one House and improvements on Maiden Lane, one House and improvements near the Methodist Church, one house and five acres of Land on North street, and two unimproved Lots in Campbellton.

All persons having claims of any kind against me, will please present them for settlement before the above date.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1836 76t1A.

Just Received,

AN assortment of these very superior GARDEN SEEDS, which are warranted to be fresh of the crop of 1835. For sale by

J J LING.

February 17, 1836 76tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McArn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H. HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cerroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Received and for Sale by the Subscribers,

50 Hds. Bright retailing Molasses,
8 Tierces N. O. Loaf Sugar,
20 Bbls. Philadelphia, do.
15 Qr. casks Malaga Wine,
10 Bbls. Phila. Porter, (in pint Bottles,)
20 Bbls. Copperas,
50 Kegs Nails,
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 Bbls. Copperas,
60 Bags St. Domingo Coffee,
50 do. Rio do.
30 Boxes Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12,
15 Bbls. Brown Sugar, superior article,
20 Coils Rope,
20 Mats Cassia,
Also, Pepper, Spice, Madder, Saltpetre, Indigo, &c.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14*th*, 1836. 71tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed —Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do. St Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835. 63tf

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29tf

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following Tracts of LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
2 Lots in Averasborough, listed by Burrel Dawson,	$0 04
567 acres on Black Mingo, listed by Morris Smith,	2 15
500 do on do do, by Zilpha Baget,	95
100 do on Stony Run, by Johnson Nelson,	19
78 do Black River, by Stephen Godwin,	30
187 do Neill's and Hugh's Creek, listed by D W. Massey,	71
1494 do Neill's Creek, by James Stephens,	3 80
150 do Burrel O'Quin's Land, and 1 Poll,	84
180 do Hector's Creek, as the property of the Heirs of Urquhart,	50
20 do on do do, as Thomas Fox,	10
50 do on Parker's Creek, and 1 Poll as John Gilbert's,	89
37½ do Hector's Creek, and 1 Poll, as Stephen Rogers's.	84
175 do do, as John Rogers's,	38

JNO. L. ATKINS, *Collector,*
for JOHN McLEAN, *Sh'ff*

January 19, 1836 72ts.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

October Term, 1835.—*In Equity.*

Kinchin Atkison *vs* The Heirs, Divisees and Representatives of William Atkison, deceased. } Bill filed for partition of Lands and profits of Mill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Atkison, Benjamin Atkison, William Atkison and John Atkison, Defendants named in said Bill of Complaint, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendants above named appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Rich'd C Rhodes, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D., 1835.

RICH'D C. RHODES, *C. & M. E.*

January 16, 1836. 72 6w

(Price of Adv $2 50.)

Rail Road Notice.

BOOKS for Subscription to the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, are opened at the Branch of the Bank of the State in Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned, and will continue open for 60 days from the third Monday in December inst

JOHN HUSKE,
J. W WRIGHT,
O. P. STARK, } *Commissioners*

December 26, 1835.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J. C. L.

December 1. 1835. 65 tf

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 50 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19, 1835 63-4*m.*

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C Cook, s cond door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street.

Auction and Commission Business

attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53-tf.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due for the year 1834, and all costs, viz:

	TAX.
½ Lot Haymount, Brick Tenement, listed by Jordan Howell, Taxes with 2 polls,	$2 54
1 do near James Campbell's, listed by Thomas McKay for Theophilus McKay,	19
2 do Harrington Hill, by James Selban,	38
60 acres joins Cole's Lands, by Jas. Guy,	68
130 do joins N McDonald's, by Ebenezer Reddick,	1 08
152 do below the mouth of Raiford's Creek, listed by Michael D. King,	58
230 do Manor Plantation, by Allen Autry,	1 44
310 do joins Wm. Nunnery and A. Riley, listed by William Autry,	1 27
95 do Black River, by Martin Butler,	
300 do joins Theo. Guy, by Mary Cashwell,	1 14
40 do joins Wm Grice, by Zadoc Grice, and one poll,	85
450 do joins Wm. Warrick, by John Warrick,	1 50
110 do Great Creek, by Daniel Williams,	21

The following is returned as Unlisted and consequently subject to a double tax:

1 Lot on Mumford street, as the property of John J. Davis,	20
1 do on do, do as James Dunn's,	57
1 do corner of Person and Ramsay streets, as Geo. Fletcher's, and 1 poll,	1 84
1 do Winslow do, as Thomas Grimes', and 1 do formerly Baily's, as do do,	1 52
1 do Franklin street, as Dicy Hammonds,	78
1 do late Mrs. England's, on Hay street, and now Wm. M Johnson's,	4 18
1 do on Moore street, as James Kennedy's, and poll,	1 27

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1836. 72-ts

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

May 7, 1835.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

New Music.

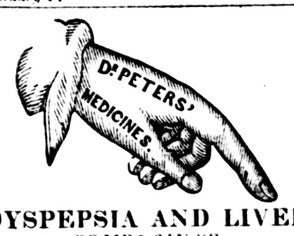
A great variety of new Songs, Marches, Waltzes, &c. for the Piano, just received by

E. J HALE.

N. E. Rum

NOW landing from Steam Boat Clarendon, 5 hhds. and 3 bbls New England RUM, for sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

January 14 71tf.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth, great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

Are the cheapest and most approved FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach nor any unpleasant sensation of the system, as is too frequently the result from medicine given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS M D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors below Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery Ware & Groceries,

All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Crape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings,
Brochellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS AND SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
SHELL COMBS of every description,

With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.

N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.

GEO. C McNEILL.

April 17, 1835. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

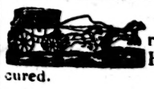
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

October 1, 1835. THOMAS COCHRAN. 57tf.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. Hugh McLane, at Fayetteville, on the 19th of September last, a negro man named DAVE, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, slender built, speaks rather slow; walks a very little lame. He is doubtless lurking in the neighbourhood of Beaver Creek, near the line of Cumberland and Moore Counties, where he was raised, and where his wife and family reside. The Subscriber having purchased him, will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery at the Jail in Fayetteville.

WILLIAM McLEOD

Cumberland County, Dec. 29, 1835. 69tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.
—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 cerroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, ass'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel,
American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, ass'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No 5 to 12.

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright.

200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 45 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c. &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 51tf